

KENTUCKY



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HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report Production:

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Kentucky HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report

Data Sources and Limitations

The HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report presents data regarding AIDS cases diagnosed and reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health, HIV/AIDS Program through December 31, 2004.

According to state regulation 902 KAR 2:020, Section 7, health professionals licensed under KRS chapters 311 through 314, health facilities licensed under KRS chapter 216B and laboratories licensed under KRS chapter 333 are required to report HIV and AIDS cases to the Kentucky Department for Public Health within five business days of diagnosis. AIDS cases are reported by name, while HIV cases were previously reported by 'Unique Identifier' consisting of the person's initials of last and first name; date of birth; and last four digits of Social Security number. However, the reporting system for HIV cases has changed. On July 13, 2004 new HIV/AIDS reporting requirements were adopted in Kentucky to include reporting for HIV using a 'Confidential Name Based' reporting system. According to 902 KAR 2:020, Section 7, HIV Cases are to be reported by name, gender, race, and risk factor as identified by the CDC. Data from the HIV 'Confidential Name Based' reporting system, which was implemented as a result of these requirements, will not be released until a complete evaluation of the system has been performed. HIV tests can be either anonymous or confidential; however, only confidential HIV positive cases are reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health.

HIV and AIDS cases who reside in the Kentucky counties of Bullitt, Henry, Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Trimble are reported to an HIV/AIDS surveillance nurse consultant at the Louisville Metro Health Department. All other HIV and AIDS cases are reported to an HIV/AIDS surveillance representative at the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Case information from both sites is combined at the Kentucky Department for Public Health to produce this report.

A limitation of the AIDS dataset is the increasing number of cases reported with undetermined mode of exposure information. Cases with undetermined mode of exposure, based on year of diagnosis, have increased from 10% in 1998 to 27% in 2003. This increase makes year to year comparison by mode of exposure difficult. Enhanced surveillance activities have been implemented to attempt to resolve case reports with missing risk factor information.

Note to Reader: You may notice a decrease in the cumulative number of AIDS cases reported in Kentucky as compared to the previous year. Because AIDS surveillance data does not reflect the residence of an AIDS case or where the person is currently receiving care, the potential for case duplication between states can occur. The potential for duplication has become more of an issue due to the mobility of our society. To help respond to potential duplication problems, the CDC initiated the Interstate Duplication Evaluation Project (IDEP) to compare patient records throughout the nation in order to identify duplicate cases that may exist. The states with duplicate cases contacted one another to compare patient profiles in order to determine the residency of the case. Due to this process, the cumulative numbers for cases within Kentucky has decreased but has increased the accuracy of Kentucky AIDS data by reducing the chance that no case has been counted more than once.



Number of AIDS Cases in Kentucky

Date of Report:	The date of an HIV or AIDS case reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS Program.
Date of Diagnosis:	The date an HIV or AIDS case is actually diagnosed.
KEY DIFFERENCE:	A case may be diagnosed in one year and not reported for many years later. For this reason, date of diagnosis is used to examine epidemiologic trends.

As of December 31, 2004 there have been 4,119 AIDS cases reported in Kentucky to the Department for Public Health's HIV/AIDS surveillance system. Of these reported cases, 2,245 are still reported as living. In 2003, there were 195 new AIDS cases diagnosed. As of December 2004, 158 new AIDS cases have been diagnosed and reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS surveillance programs in the year 2004 (Table 1).

AIDS Cases by Year of Report and Year of Diagnosis

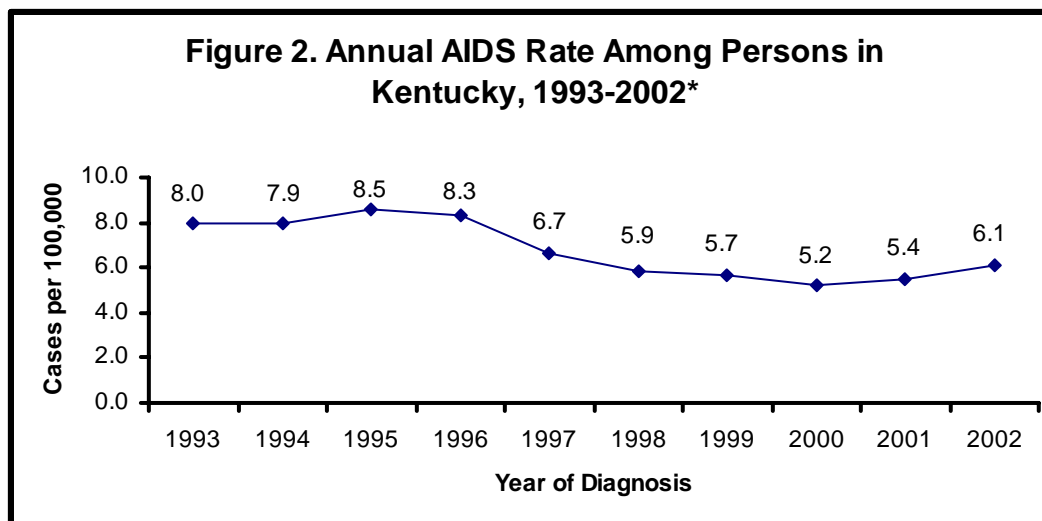
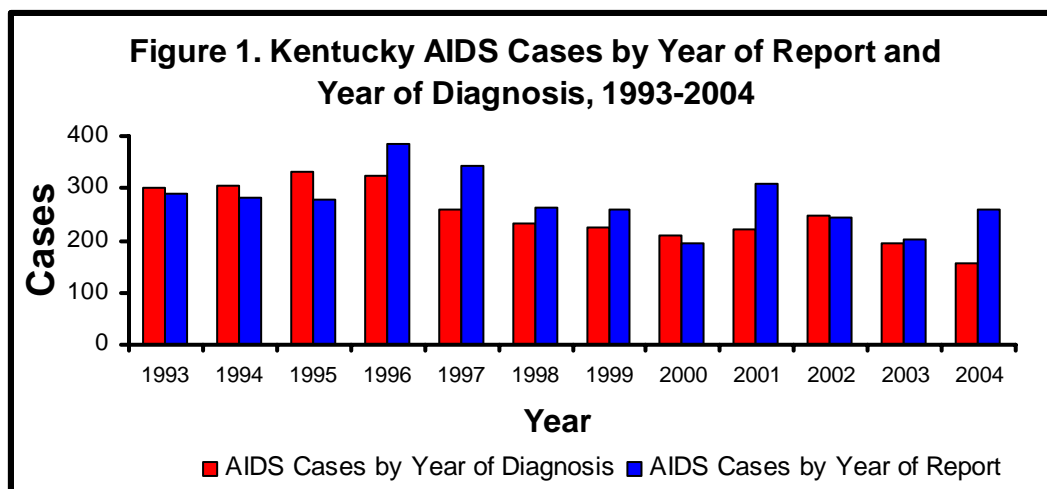
Table 1.

Year	AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis	AIDS Cases by Year of Report
1993	302	288
1994	304	281
1995	330	277
1996	324	383
1997	260	342
1998	231	264
1999	226	258
2000	210	195
2001	220	308
2002	248	245
2003	195	203
2004	158	258

*The increase in reported cases for the year 2001 may be due to a change in reporting regulations, which were adopted in December 2000, requiring laboratories to report positive HIV test results to the Department for Public Health.

†Data is reported through December 2004.

Number of AIDS Cases and Rates in Kentucky



*Data are current as of December 31, 2004, however, data for 2003 and 2004 are con-

Figure 1 shows the Kentucky AIDS cases by year of report as well as year of diagnosis. The annual AIDS rates among persons in Kentucky shows a trend by year of diagnosis (Figure 2). AIDS incidence rates increased through 1995, but then dropped 40% from 1996 to 2000. This decline was partially due to advances in treatments for HIV and opportunistic infections. The treatments prolonged the lives of many patients as well as extended the time from HIV infection to AIDS progression. In 2001, for the first time since 1995, an increase was observed in the Kentucky AIDS incidence rate and continued through 2002. The stabilization and possible increase in the AIDS incidence rate may be the result of several factors including treatment failure, difficulties associated with adherence to complex medical regimes and late diagnosis of HIV infection that results in delayed initiation of life-sustaining treatment.

Cumulative AIDS Statistics: Kentucky vs. The United States

Table 2. Kentucky AIDS Cases Cumulative through December 31, 2004

Characteristics	Total Cases	% of AIDS cases ⁽¹⁾
GENDER		
Male (adult/adolescent)	3,506	85%
Female (adult/adolescent)	585	14%
Child (<13 yrs)	28	1%
TOTAL	4,119	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS		
<13	28	1%
13-24	220	5%
25-44	3,113	76%
45-64	718	17%
65+	40	1%
TOTAL	4,119	100%
RACE		
White	2,752	67%
African-American	1,244	30%
Other	122	3%
Undetermined	1	0%
TOTAL	4,119	100%
RISK		
MSM ⁽²⁾	2,301	56%
IDU ⁽³⁾	558	14%
MSM/IDU	241	6%
Heterosexual	494	12%
Perinatal	28	1%
Other ⁽⁴⁾	122	3%
Undetermined	375	9%
TOTAL	4,119	101%

(1) Percentages may not always total 100% due to rounding

(2) MSM=Men Having Sex with Men

(3) IDU=Injecting Drug User

(4) Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk not reported or not identified.

Table 3. Estimated United States AIDS Cases Cumulative through 2003⁽⁵⁾

Characteristics	Total Cases ⁽⁶⁾	% of AIDS cases ⁽¹⁾
GENDER		
Male (adult/adolescent)	749,887	81%
Female (adult/adolescent)	170,679	18%
Child	9,419	1%
TOTAL	929,985	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS		
<13	9,419	1%
13-24	38,490	4%
25-44	676,569	73%
45-64	191,798	21%
65+	13,711	1%
TOTAL	929,987	100%
RACE		
White	376,834	41%
African-American	368,169	40%
Other	183,185	20%
Undetermined	1,797	<1%
TOTAL	929,985	101%
RISK		
MSM ⁽²⁾	440,887	47%
IDU ⁽³⁾	246,546	27%
MSM/IDU	62,418	7%
Heterosexual	149,989	16%
Perinatal	8,749	1%
Other	21,396	2%
Undetermined	0	0%
TOTAL	929,985	100%

(5) U.S. Cases from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 2003;15.

(6) These numbers do not represent actual cases, rather they are point estimates which have been adjusted for reporting delay and redistribution of unknown risk. Value totals may be different because values were calculated independently.

Kentucky's AIDS case demographic (Table 2) closely parallels that of the U.S. AIDS demographic (Table 3). However, compared to U.S. data, the percentage of white cases reported is greater in Kentucky. This could be due to the greater percentage of white persons in Kentucky's general population compared to the U.S. population. In addition, a greater percentage of Kentucky AIDS cases report their primary mode of exposure to be Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) as compared to U.S. AIDS cases and the U.S. reports higher HIV/AIDS exposure to injection drug use (27%) than Kentucky (14%).

Annual AIDS Rate per 100,000 A Comparison of Kentucky to Other States, 2003

Table 4. Annual AIDS Rates by State, 2003

Rank	State	Rate
1	District of Columbia	170.6
2	New York	34.8
3	Maryland	28.5
4	Florida	27.4
5	Delaware	26.1
6	Louisiana	23.2
7	Georgia	22.0
8	Connecticut	21.1
9	South Carolina	18.7
10	Mississippi	17.6
11	New Jersey	17.5
12	California	16.6
13	Pennsylvania	15.3
14	Texas	15.3
15	Tennessee	14.3
16	Illinois	13.7
17	North Carolina	12.9
18	Nevada	12.4
19	Massachusetts	11.8
20	Arizona	11.0
21	Alabama	10.5
22	Virginia	10.5
23	Rhode Island	9.5
24	Hawaii	8.7
25	Washington	8.6

Rank	State	Rate
26	Indiana	8.2
27	Colorado	8.0
28	Missouri	7.1
29	Arkansas	6.9
30	Ohio	6.8
31	Oregon	6.8
32	Michigan	6.7
33	Oklahoma	6.1
34	New Mexico	5.8
35	Kentucky	5.3
36	West Virginia	5.2
37	Kansas	4.3
38	Maine	4.0
39	Alaska	3.5
40	Minnesota	3.5
41	Nebraska	3.4
42	Wisconsin	3.4
43	Utah	3.1
44	New Hampshire	2.9
45	Iowa	2.6
46	Vermont	2.6
47	Idaho	1.9
48	South Dakota	1.7
49	Wyoming	1.6
50	Montana	0.8
51	North Dakota	0.5

(1) U.S. Cases from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 2003;15.

United States: AIDS Rate	15.0
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Cumulative AIDS Cases By Area Development Districts (ADD) and County at the Time of Diagnosis

Table 5.

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽²⁾	Living with AIDS	ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽²⁾	Living with AIDS
Barren River	145	64	Buffalo Trace	27	14
Allen	10	6	Bracken	≤5	≤5
Barren	21	≤5	Fleming	≤5	≤5
Butler	≤5	≤5	Lewis	9	≤5
Edmonson	≤5	≤5	Mason	11	≤5
Hart	6	≤5	Robertson	≤5	≤5
Logan	15	7			
Metcalfe	≤5	≤5	Cumberland Valley	86	55
Monroe	10	≤5	Bell	9	7
Simpson	6	≤5	Clay	18	15
Warren	72	31	Harlan	10	6
			Jackson	≤5	≤5
Big Sandy	37	20	Knox	8	≤5
Floyd	11	8	Laurel	16	9
Johnson	6	≤5	Rockcastle	≤5	≤5
Magoffin	≤5	≤5	Whitley	18	11
Martin	≤5	≤5			
Pike	17	8	FIVCO	69	37
			Boyd	46	30
Bluegrass	792	472	Carter	6	≤5
Anderson	7	≤5	Elliott	≤5	≤5
Bourbon	11	6	Greenup	12	6
Boyle	13	10	Lawrence	≤5	≤5
Clark	17	11			
Estill	≤5	≤5	Gateway	43	31
Fayette	568	338	Bath	≤5	≤5
Franklin	45	26	Menifee	≤5	≤5
Garrard	≤5	≤5	Montgomery	14	14
Harrison	7	≤5	Morgan	15	6
Jessamine	14	≤5	Rowan	8	7
Lincoln	10	7			
Madison	33	18	Green River	147	86
Mercer	13	7	Daviess	73	42
Nicholas	≤5	≤5	Hancock	≤5	≤5
Powell	6	≤5	Henderson	41	29
Scott	23	17	McLean	≤5	≤5
Woodford	16	12	Ohio	7	≤5
			Union	14	6
			Webster	≤5	≤5

Continued on page 9

Cumulative AIDS Cases By Area Development Districts (ADD) and County at the Time of Diagnosis (Continued from page 8)

Table 5. continued

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽²⁾	Living with AIDS
Kentucky River	36	21
Breathitt	≤5	≤5
Knott	≤5	≤5
Lee	≤5	≤5
Leslie	≤5	≤5
Letcher	12	6
Owsley	≤5	≤5
Perry	10	7
Wolfe	≤5	≤5
Lake Cumberland	55	33
Adair	≤5	≤5
Casey	≤5	≤5
Clinton	≤5	≤5
Cumberland	≤5	≤5
Green	≤5	≤5
McCreary	≤5	≤5
Pulaski	28	14
Russell	≤5	≤5
Taylor	≤5	≤5
Wayne	≤5	≤5
Lincoln Trail	117	70
Breckinridge	8	≤5
Grayson	8	≤5
Hardin	66	39
Larue	≤5	≤5
Marion	6	≤5
Meade	14	12
Nelson	12	≤5
Washington	≤5	≤5

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽²⁾	Living with AIDS
North Central	1891	982
Bullitt	14	8
Henry	10	≤5
Jefferson	1717	884
Oldham	116	64
Shelby	24	15
Spencer	≤5	≤5
Trimble	≤5	≤5
Northern Kentucky	340	177
Boone	46	25
Campbell	74	38
Carroll	5	≤5
Gallatin	≤5	≤5
Grant	10	≤5
Kenton	199	102
Owen	≤5	≤5
Pendleton	≤5	≤5
Pennyrile	174	92
Caldwell	12	7
Christian	65	39
Crittenden	≤5	≤5
Hopkins	28	9
Livingston	9	≤5
Lyon	13	≤5
Muhlenberg	20	7
Todd	18	12
Trigg	6	≤5
Purchase	159	90
Ballard	7	≤5
Calloway	18	9
Carlisle	≤5	≤5
Fulton	≤5	≤5
Graves	18	8
Hickman	≤5	≤5
Marshall	9	≤5
McCracken	99	59

AIDS Cases and Rates by Year of Diagnosis and Area Development District (ADD) of Residence at Time of Diagnosis

Table 6. AIDS Cases and Rates by ADD

DISTRICT	CASES & RATES ⁽¹⁾	1982- 98	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL CASES ⁽²⁾	%
1. Purchase	Cases	95	11	9	14	9	13	8	159	4%
	Rate per 100,000		5.8	4.7	7.2	4.7	6.7			
2. Pennyryle	Cases	126	5	13	7	8	11	4	174	4%
	Rate per 100,000		2.3	6.0	3.2	3.7	5.2			
3. Green River	Cases	95	8	9	6	8	10	11	147	4%
	Rate per 100,000		3.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.8			
4. Barren River	Cases	101	7	4	4	12	6	11	145	4%
	Rate per 100,000		2.8	1.6	1.6	4.6	2.3			
5. Lincoln Trail	Cases	81	5	8	5	8	5	5	117	3%
	Rate per 100,000		2.1	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.0			
6. North Central	Cases	1320	118	89	103	123	86	52	1891	46%
	Rate per 100,000		14.0	10.2	11.8	13.9	9.7			
7. Northern Kentucky	Cases	259	12	9	12	13	13	22	340	8%
	Rate per 100,000		3.2	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.2			
8. Buffalo Trace	Cases	20	1	1	2	2	1	0	27	1%
	Rate per 100,000		1.8	1.8	3.6	3.6	1.8			
9. Gateway	Cases	28	3	1	2	4	5	0	43	1%
	Rate per 100,000		4.1	1.3	2.6	5.1	6.4			
10. FIVCO	Cases	54	2	3	2	3	4	1	69	2%
	Rate per 100,000		1.5	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.9			
11. Big Sandy	Cases	28	3	0	1	1	2	2	37	1%
	Rate per 100,000		1.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.3			
12. Kentucky River	Cases	25	1	1	2	5	2	0	36	1%
	Rate per 100,000		0.8	0.8	1.7	4.2	1.7			
13. Cumberland Valley	Cases	60	4	3	5	7	3	4	86	2%
	Rate per 100,000		1.7	1.3	2.1	2.9	1.2			
14. Lake Cumberland	Cases	40	0	2	6	2	2	3	55	1%
	Rate per 100,000		0.0	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.0			
15. Bluegrass	Cases	529	46	58	49	43	32	35	792	19%
	Rate per 100,000		7.0	8.5	7.1	6.1	4.5			
TOTAL CASES		2861	226	210	220	248	195	158	4118	101%

(1) Rates are only listed for years of diagnosis 1998 - 2003. Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay.

(2) Total AIDS Cases both Living and Deceased; One case with county of residence unidentified.

Figure 3.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Area Development District (ADD) December 31, 2004

AIDS Cases

	28 - 92
	93 - 176
	177 - 340
	341 - 819
	820 - 1913



The largest number of AIDS cases (46%) residing in Kentucky at the time of diagnosis were reported in the North Central Area Development District (ADD) which includes the city of Louisville (Figure 3). The Bluegrass ADD had the second largest number of AIDS cases (19%) reported in Kentucky, which includes the city of Lexington, followed by the Northern Kentucky ADD with the third largest number of AIDS cases (8%) reported in the state of Kentucky.

Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases By Year of Diagnosis⁽¹⁾

Table 7.

Adult/Adolescent ⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis																
Characteristics	1982-98	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003 ⁽²⁾	%	2004	%	Total	% ⁽³⁾
GENDER																
Male	2495	88%	173	77%	173	83%	186	85%	199	81%	154	79%	126	80%	3506	86%
Female	344	12%	51	23%	36	17%	34	15%	47	19%	41	21%	32	20%	585	14%
TOTAL⁽⁸⁾	2839	100%	224	100%	209	100%	220	100%	246	100%	195	100%	158	100%	4091	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS																
13-19	24	1%	1	0%	0	0%	2	1%	1	0%	1	1%	1	1%	30	1%
20-29	559	20%	34	15%	27	13%	37	17%	38	15%	37	19%	27	17%	759	19%
30-39	1350	48%	104	46%	99	47%	75	34%	88	36%	61	31%	55	35%	1832	45%
40-49	665	23%	63	28%	55	26%	77	35%	80	33%	67	34%	58	37%	1065	26%
>49	241	8%	22	10%	28	13%	29	13%	39	16%	29	15%	17	11%	405	10%
TOTAL⁽⁸⁾	2839	100%	224	99%	209	99%	220	100%	246	100%	195	100%	158	101%	4091	101%
RACE																
White	2013	71%	130	58%	118	56%	126	57%	151	61%	108	56%	92	58%	2738	67%
African-American	774	27%	88	39%	79	38%	83	38%	80	33%	71	37%	55	35%	1230	30%
Other	52	2%	6	3%	12	6%	11	5%	15	6%	15	8%	11	7%	122	3%
TOTAL⁽⁸⁾	2839	100%	224	100%	209	100%	220	100%	246	100%	194	101%	158	100%	4090	100%
RISK																
MSM ⁽⁴⁾	1699	60%	111	50%	102	49%	119	54%	105	43%	91	47%	74	47%	2301	56%
IDU ⁽⁵⁾	376	13%	36	16%	22	11%	29	13%	34	14%	34	17%	27	17%	558	14%
MSM and IDU	184	6%	6	3%	8	4%	9	4%	9	4%	10	5%	15	9%	241	6%
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	79	3%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	83	2%
Heterosexual ⁽⁶⁾	336	12%	35	16%	32	15%	26	12%	30	12%	20	10%	15	9%	494	12%
Transfusion/Transplant	38	1%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	39	1%
Undetermined ⁽⁷⁾	127	4%	35	16%	42	20%	37	17%	68	28%	40	21%	26	16%	375	9%
TOTAL⁽⁸⁾	2839	100%	224	101%	209	100%	220	100%	246	101%	195	100%	158	99%	4091	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Adult/Adolescent if they are 13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis.

(2) Data for the year 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delays.

(3) Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

(4) MSM = Men Having Sex with Men

(5) IDU = Injecting Drug User

(6) "Heterosexual" includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.

(7) "Undetermined" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are under investigation, deceased, lost to follow-up, refused interview, and persons whose mode of exposure remains undetermined after investigation.

(8) Totals may differ from the total number of Adult/Adolescent AIDS cases (n=4091) due to missing information.

Cumulative Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Risk, Race and Gender

**Table 8. Cumulative Adult/Adolescent⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases
By Risk, Race, and Gender 12/31/04**

	Risk	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% ⁽²⁾
MALE	MSM ⁽³⁾	1815	74%	445	46%	41	45%	2301	66%
	IDU ⁽⁴⁾	172	7%	207	22%	27	29%	406	12%
	MSM and IDU	152	6%	83	9%	5	5%	240	7%
	Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	73	3%	8	1%	0	0%	81	2%
	Heterosexual ⁽⁵⁾	102	4%	81	8%	8	9%	191	5%
	Transfusion/ Transplant	20	1%	4	0%	0	0%	24	1%
	Undetermined ⁽⁶⁾	122	5%	129	13%	11	12%	262	7%
	TOTAL⁽⁷⁾	2456	100%	957	99%	92	100%	3505	100%
FEMALE	IDU ⁽⁴⁾	68	24%	76	28%	8	27%	152	26%
	Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%
	Heterosexual ⁽⁵⁾	158	56%	127	47%	18	60%	303	52%
	Transfusion/ Transplant	11	4%	4	1%	0	0%	15	3%
	Undetermined ⁽⁶⁾	44	16%	65	24%	4	13%	113	19%
	TOTAL⁽⁷⁾	282	100%	273	100%	30	100%	585	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Adult/Adolescent if they are 13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis.

(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

(3) MSM = Men Having Sex with Men

(4) IDU = Injecting Drug User

(5) "Heterosexual" includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.

(6) "Undetermined" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are under investigation, dead, lost to follow-up, refused interview, and persons whose mode of exposure remain undetermined after investigation.

(7) Totals may differ from the total number of Adult/Adolescent AIDS cases (n=4091) due to missing information; Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Cumulative Pediatric AIDS Cases by Risk, Race, and Gender

**Table 9. Cumulative Pediatric⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases
By Risk and Race 12/31/04**

Risk	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% ⁽²⁾
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	3	21%	1	7%	0	0%	4	14%
Perinatal	10	71%	13	93%	0	0%	23	82%
Transfusion	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%
TOTAL	14	99%	14	100%	0	0%	28	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Pediatric if they are less than 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

Table 10. Pediatric⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis

Risk Factor	1982-98	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003 ⁽²⁾	%	2004	%	Total	% ⁽³⁾
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	4	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	14%
Perinatal	18	78%	2	100%	1	100%	0	0%	2	100%	0	100%	0	0%	23	82%
Transfusion	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%
Total	23	99%	2	100%	1	100%	0	0%	2	100%	0	100%	0	0%	28	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Pediatric if they are less than 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

(2) Data for the year 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delays.

(3) Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Overall, there have been 28 pediatric AIDS cases reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS Surveillance system (Table 9 and Table 10). Twenty-three of these cases were diagnosed prior to 1998 where the majority of cases (n=18) were reported with a risk factor due to perinatal transmission, 4 were reported with a risk factor of hemophilia or coagulation disorder, and 1 reportedly due to transfusion (Table 10). There have been no reports of pediatric cases reporting risk factors for hemophilia, coagulation disorders or transfusions after 1997 and no reports of perinatal transmission after 2002.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis, Race, and Gender

**Table 11. Cumulative ⁽¹⁾ AIDS Cases
By Age at Diagnosis, Race, and Gender 12/31/04**

	Age Group	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% ⁽²⁾
MALE	<13	7	0%	8	1%	0	0%	15	0%
	13-19	17	1%	5	1%	2	2%	24	1%
	20-29	423	17%	167	17%	27	29%	617	18%
	30-39	1131	46%	412	43%	43	47%	1586	45%
	40-49	641	26%	280	29%	15	16%	936	27%
	>49	244	10%	93	10%	5	5%	342	10%
	TOTAL⁽³⁾	2463	100%	965	101%	92	99%	3520	101%
FEMALE	<13	7	2%	6	2%	0	0%	13	2%
	13-19	4	1%	2	1%	0	0%	6	1%
	20-29	68	24%	64	23%	10	33%	142	24%
	30-39	115	40%	121	43%	9	30%	245	41%
	40-49	57	20%	65	23%	7	23%	129	22%
	>49	38	13%	21	8%	4	13%	63	11%
	TOTAL⁽³⁾	289	100%	279	100%	30	99%	598	101%

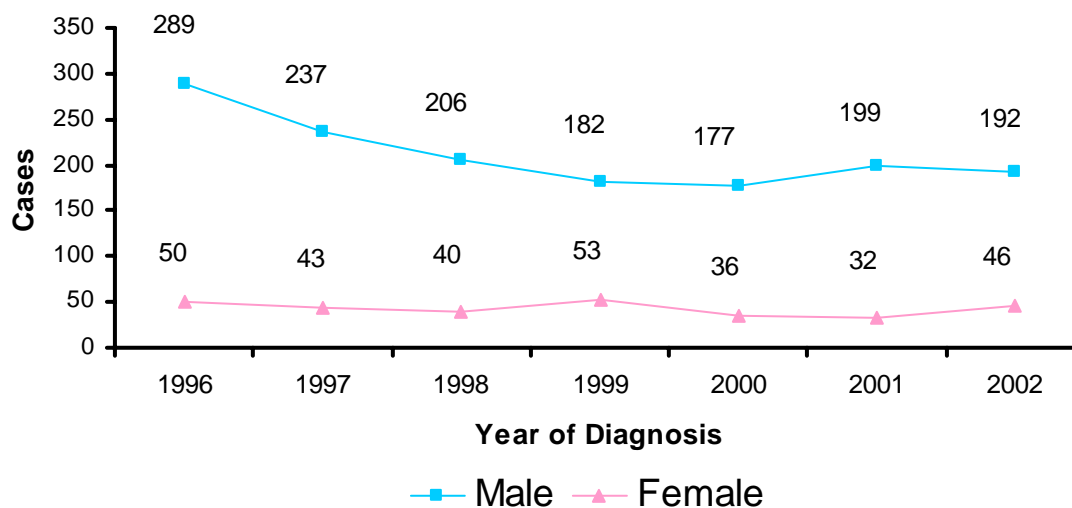
(1) Includes both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric AIDS cases.

(2) Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

(3) Totals may differ from the total number of AIDS cases (n=4119) due to missing information.

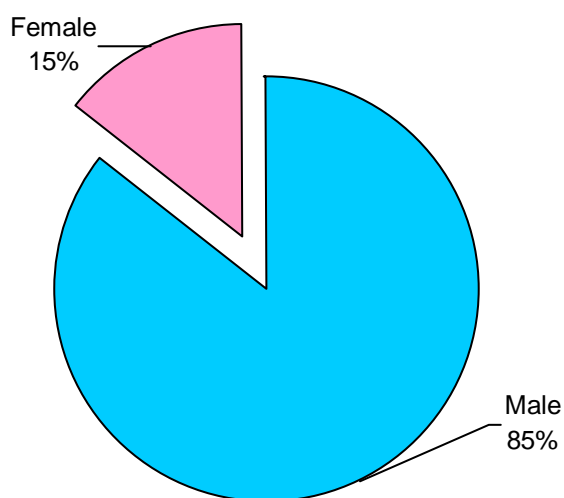
AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Gender

Figure 4. Kentucky AIDS Cases by Gender and Year of Diagnosis as of 12/31/2004*

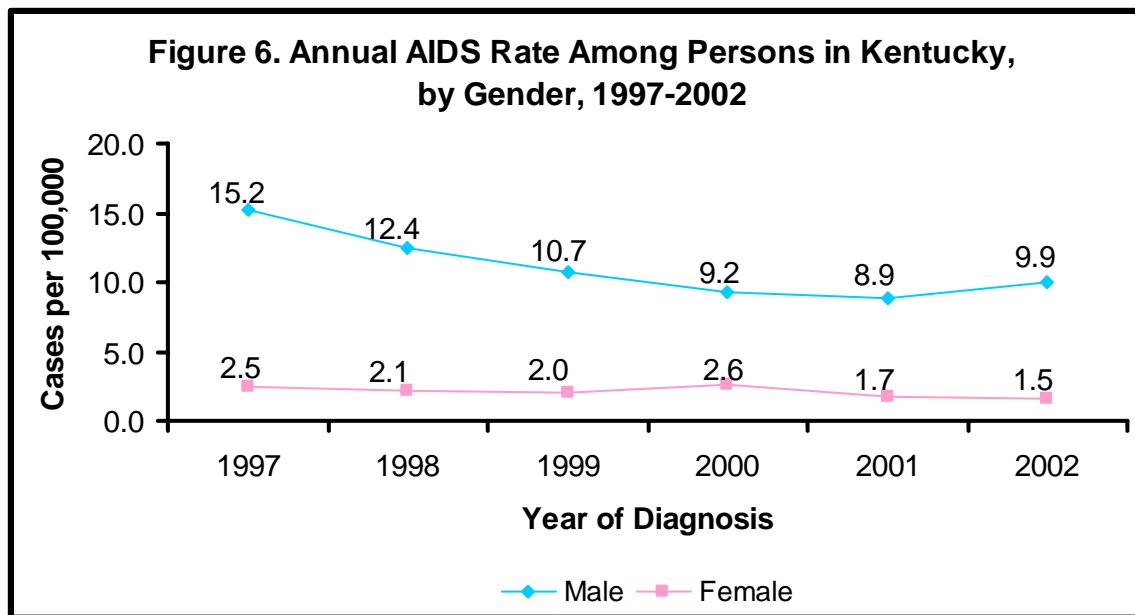


*Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis

Figure 5. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky AIDS Cases by Gender N=4119



AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Gender December 31, 2004

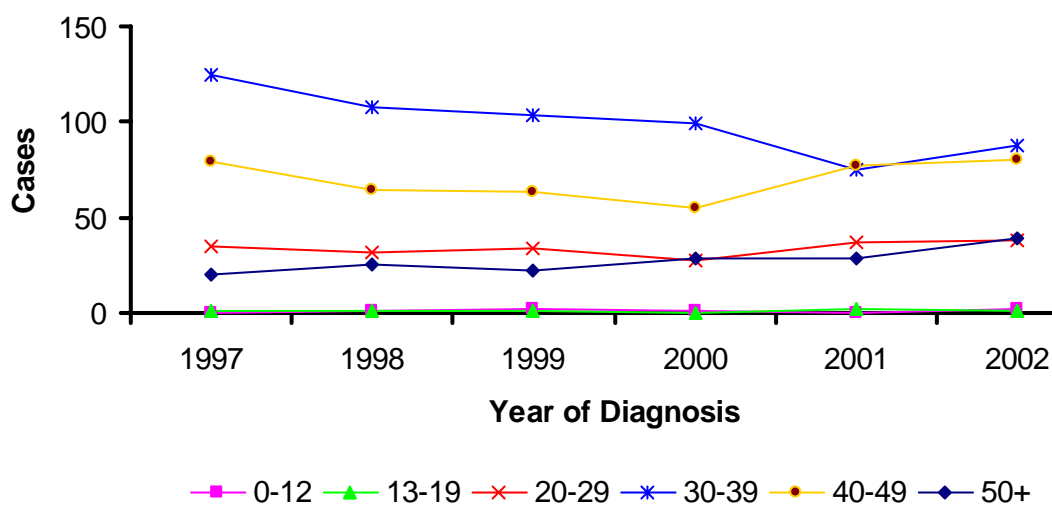


*Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis

Males represent the majority, 85%, of total AIDS cases reported in Kentucky (Figure 5). The incidence rate of AIDS among males was approximately 8 times higher than females in 2002 (Figure 6). Since 1998, the gap between the AIDS rates in males and females has been closing, although in 2002 the gap has widened once again. AIDS rates for females have remained relatively steady with a peak in the year 2000 showing an AIDS rate of 2.6 per 100,000. Since 2000, AIDS rates for females have been declining and will continue to be monitored.

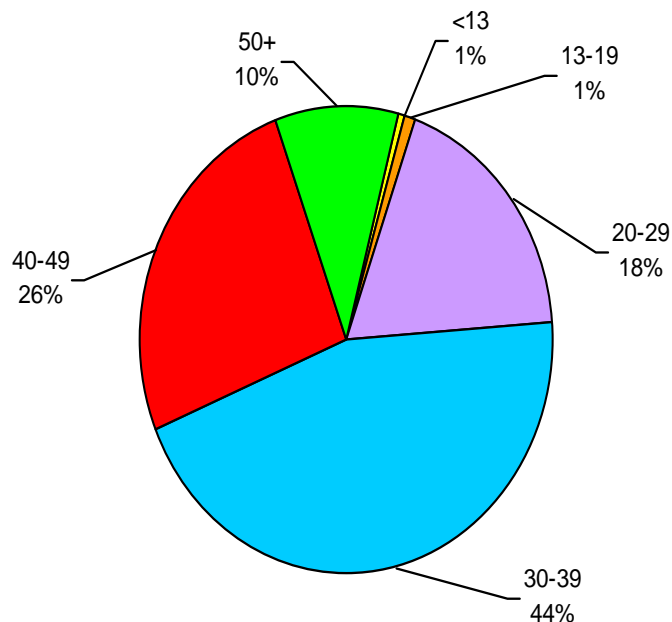
AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Age Groups

Figure 7. Annual AIDS Cases among Persons in Kentucky, by age group, 1997-2002

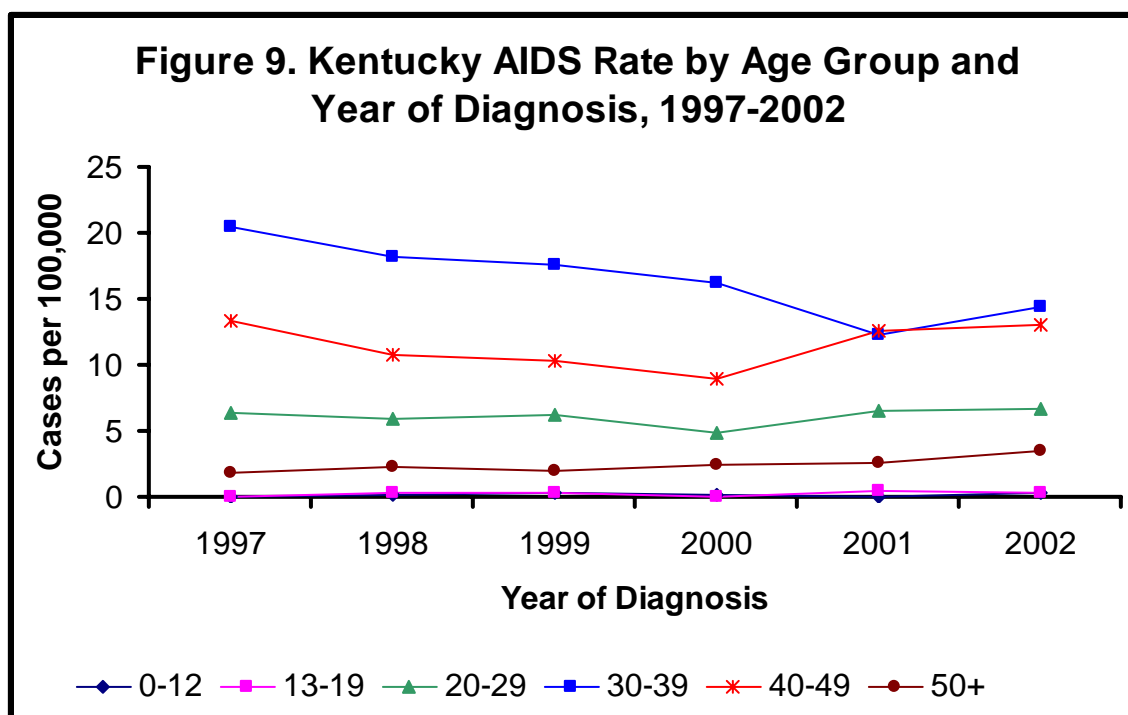


*Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis

Figure 8. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky AIDS Cases by Age at Time of Diagnosis N=4119



AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Age Groups



*Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis

Kentucky AIDS rates by age group and year of diagnosis are shown in Figure 9. The majority of AIDS cases are diagnosed in their thirties (44%) followed by those in their forties (26%). AIDS cases as well as AIDS rates have steadily increased for the 50-59 age group. AIDS rates for those in the 30-39 age group steadily declined until an increase was observed in 2002. Cumulatively, the majority of cases reported in Kentucky are in those age 25-44. Rates for those age 12 years and younger are small and will continued to be monitored.

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Mode of Exposure

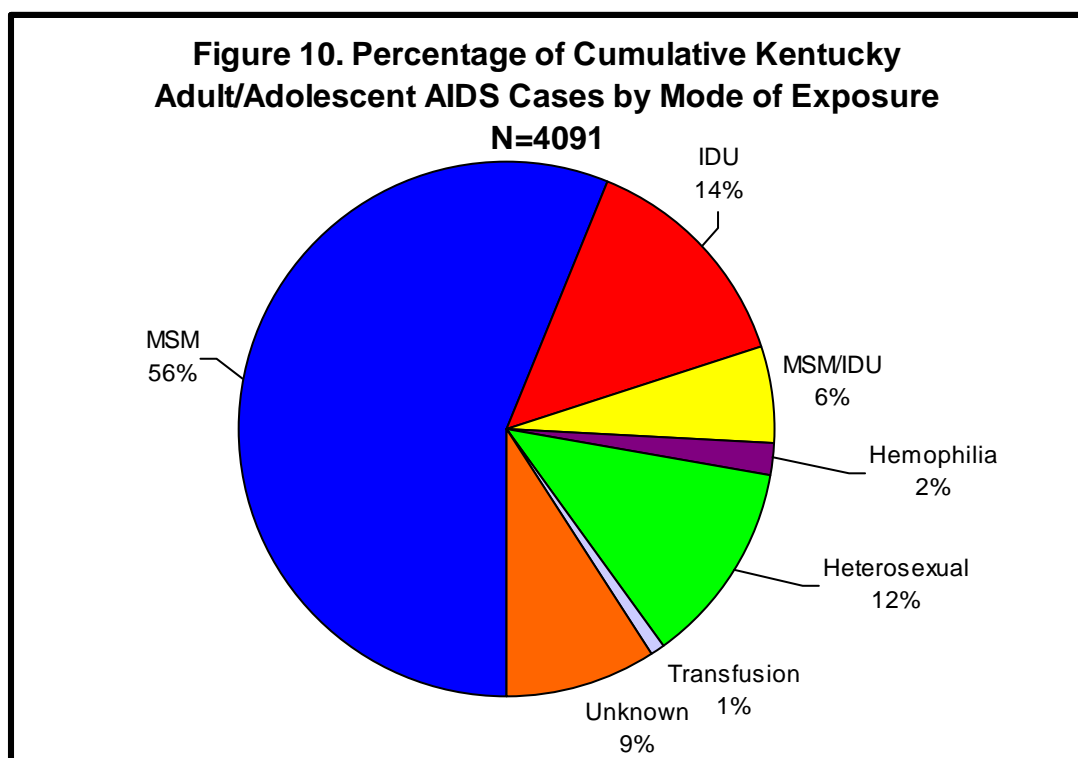


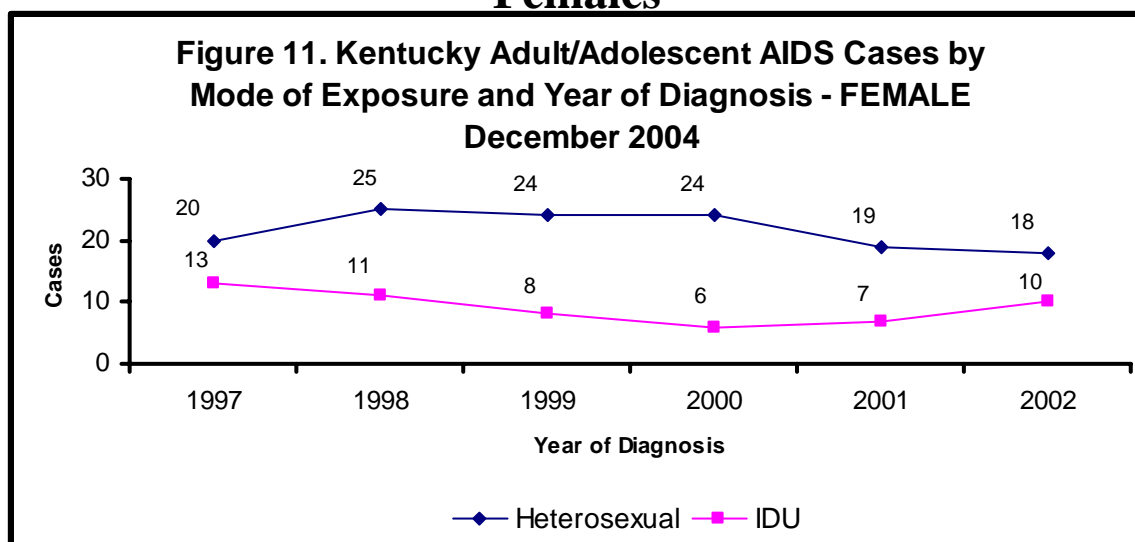
Table 12.

Risk Factor	N
MSM	2301
IDU	558
MSM/IDU	241
Hemophilia	83
Heterosexual	494
Transfusion	39
Unknown	375
Total	4091

In the state of Kentucky, 56% of adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as men who have sex with men (MSM) as shown in Figure 10. Fourteen percent of reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as injection drug users (IDU) while 12% were identified as heterosexual contact. Six percent of Kentucky adult/adolescent AIDS cases were identified as both MSM and IDU and the remaining 12% had a non-identifiable exposure or other exposures such as hemophilia and transfusion. Actual case numbers for each risk factor are displayed in Table 12.

AIDS Cases/Rates in Kentucky by Mode of Exposure and Gender

Females



Males

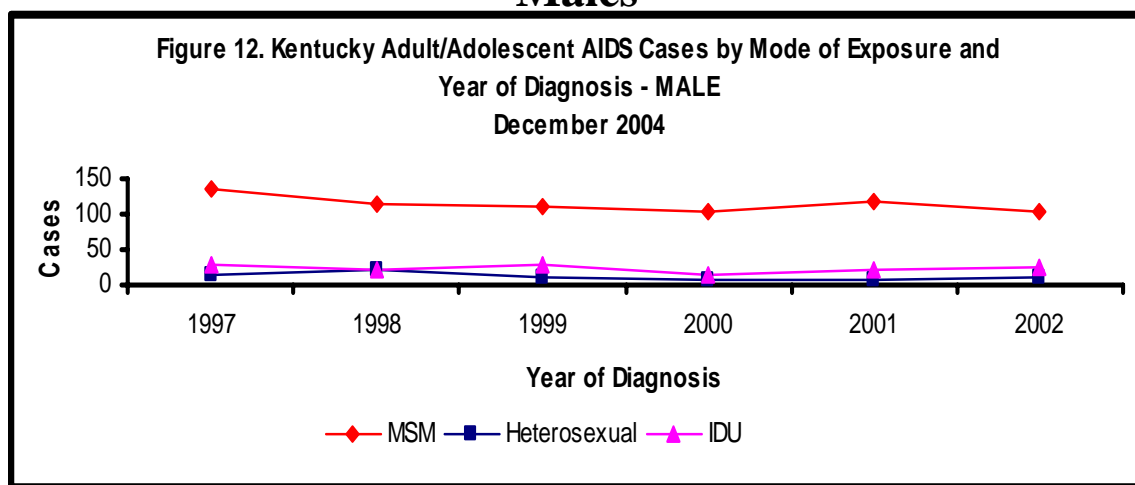


Figure 11 and Figure 12 show the Kentucky adult/adolescent AIDS cases by mode of exposure and year of diagnosis by gender. For females, the majority of cases were identified as heterosexual (52%) and injection drug users (26%). AIDS rates for females identified as heterosexual contact began decreasing in 2001, while AIDS rates for female injection drug users increased beginning in 2001. For males, the majority of cases were reported with a primary exposure of men having sex with men, followed by injection drug use and heterosexual contact. AIDS rates for MSMs have steadily decreased since 1999, although an increase was observed in 2001. In males, AIDS rates for heterosexual and injection drug users has shown an increase in 2001 as well as 2002.

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Race

Figure 13. Kentucky AIDS Cases by Race and Year of Diagnosis, 1996-2002

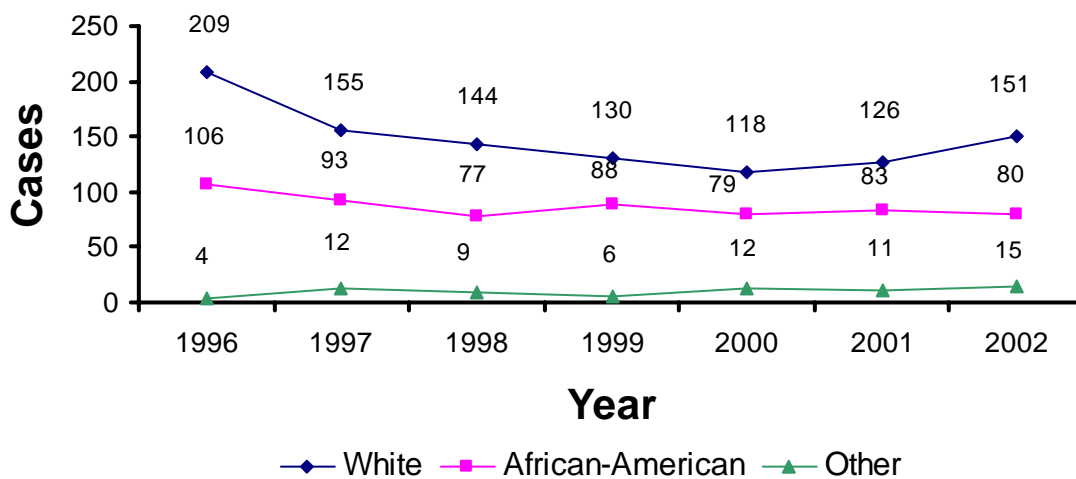
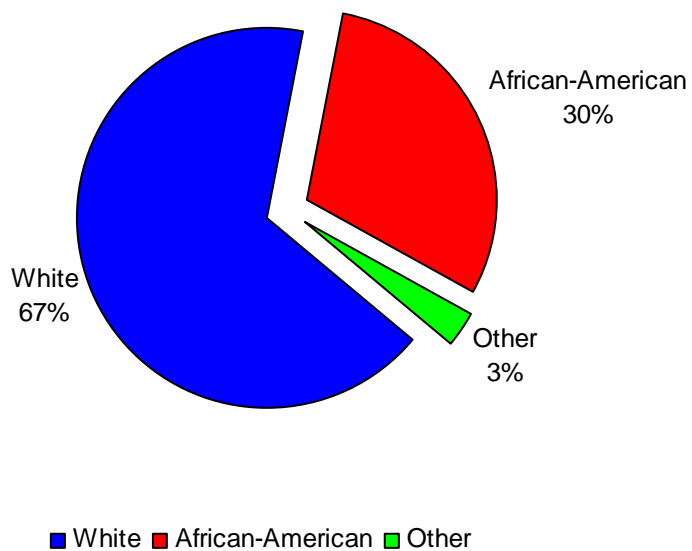
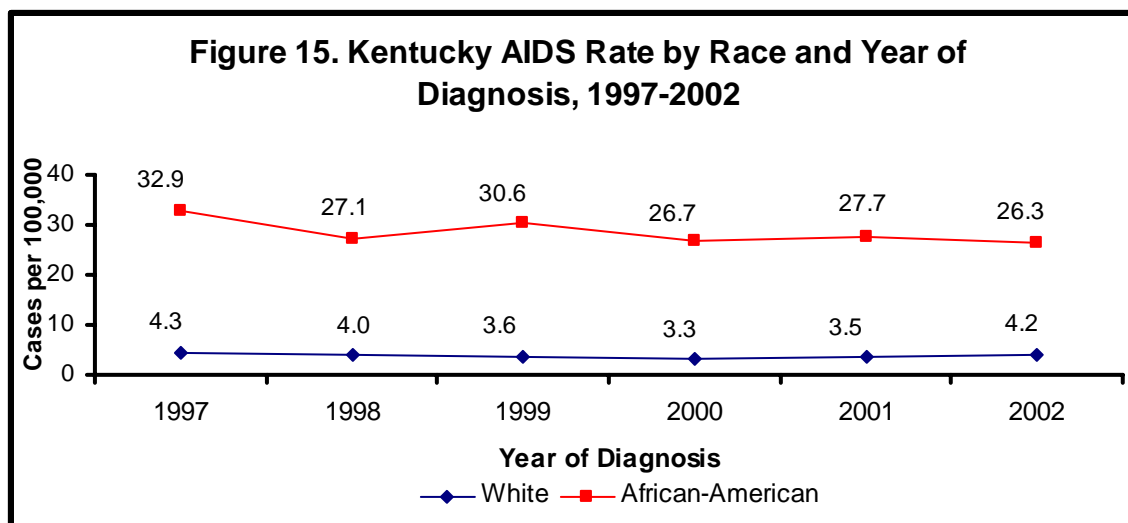


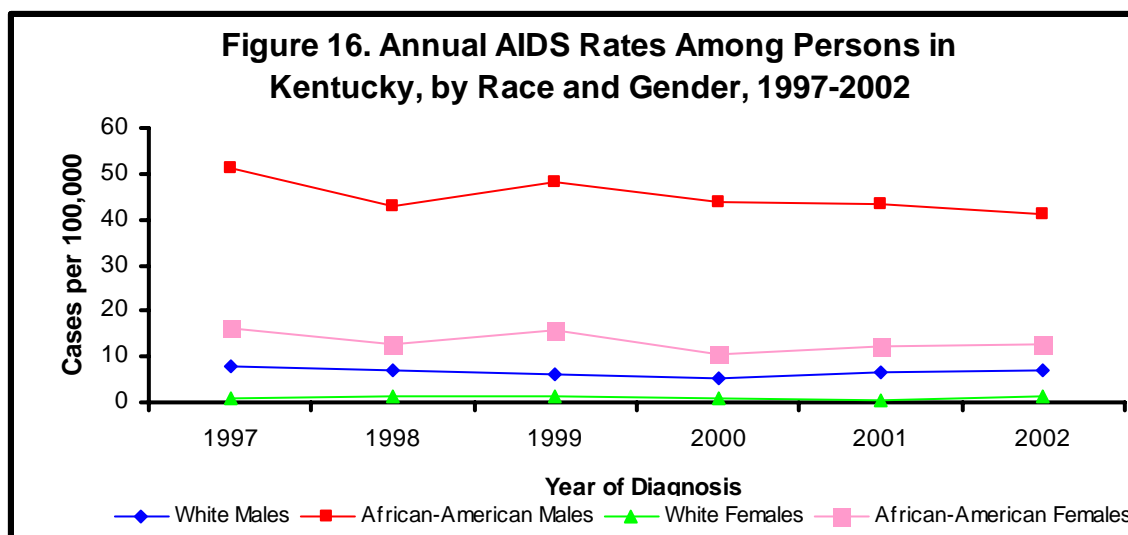
Figure 14. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky AIDS Cases by Race N=4118



AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Race



In 2002, the AIDS rate for African-Americans was approximately seven times higher than for whites in Kentucky. The AIDS incidence rate for African Americans has been gradually declining since 2000 (Figure 15) with a slight increase observed in 2001. The AIDS rate among white Americans, which had steadily declined since 1996, increased for the first time in the year 2001 and has continued through 2002. Overall, AIDS rates for white Kentuckians has remained relatively stable. The 'Annual AIDS Rates among Persons in Kentucky by Gender and Race' (Figure 16) shows a more detailed look at rates by race and gender. AIDS rates for African-American males in Kentucky are 7 times higher than white males in Kentucky and African-American females in Kentucky have AIDS rates 13 times higher than white females in Kentucky.



AIDS Mortality Rates in Kentucky

Table 13. Kentucky AIDS Deaths 2002 - All Ages

	White			African American			Total		
	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank
Male	47	2.6	21st	29	19.8	9th	76	3.8	19th
Female	8	0.4	30th	10	6.5	16th	18	0.9	28th
Total	55	1.5	25th	39	13.0	11th	94	2.3	22nd

*Rate per 100,000 population

Table 14. Kentucky AIDS Deaths 2002 - Age Group 25-44

	White			African American			Total		
	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank	Deaths	Rate*	Rank
Male	28	5.3	7th	18	41.3	2nd	46	7.8	6th
Female	7	1.3	11th	5	11.0	5th	12	2.0	10th
Total	35	3.3	9th	23	25.9	3rd	58	4.9	6th

*Rate per 100,000 population

**Table 15. Kentucky AIDS Cases⁽¹⁾,
Living and Deceased
as of 12/31/04**

Diagnosis Year	Total Cases	Living	Deceased	Case Fatality Rate ⁽²⁾
1982	3	0	3	100%
1983	6	0	6	100%
1984	15	0	15	100%
1985	29	0	29	100%
1986	37	1	36	97%
1987	66	5	61	92%
1988	121	6	115	95%
1989	161	17	144	89%
1990	178	24	154	87%
1991	215	34	181	84%
1992	280	61	219	78%
1993	302	90	212	70%
1994	304	131	173	57%
1995	330	194	136	41%
1996	324	224	100	31%
1997	260	196	64	25%
1998	231	169	62	27%
1999	226	183	43	19%
2000	210	166	44	21%
2001	220	190	30	14%
2002	248	215	33	13%
2003	195	184	11	6%
2004	158	155	3	2%
TOTAL	4119	2245	1874	45%

(1) Includes both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric AIDS cases.

(2) The case fatality rate is the percentage of AIDS cases diagnosed in a year which are deceased.

In 2002, AIDS was the 22nd leading cause of death for all Kentuckians (Table 13). AIDS was the 11th leading cause of death in African-Americans and the 25th leading cause of death in whites in Kentucky. For African-American males in Kentucky, AIDS ranked as the 9th leading cause of death.

In 2002, among those ages 25-44, AIDS was the 6th leading cause of death (Table 14).

Among those ages 25-44, AIDS ranked as the 2nd leading cause of death for African American males, 7th among white males, 5th among African American females, and 11th among white females. In 2002, death rates among 25-44 year old white males and females increased while death rates among 25-44 year old African-American males and females decreased.